NEW YORK HERALD.

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No. 18

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-THE SEA OF ICE WEBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-THE SCHOOLMASTER-FREE BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY-OTHELLO-THE PATHER'S

BURTON'S THRATER, Chambers street-Barben's Plot-Twenery Minutes with a Tions-A Thir to Nilgari-maton's New York Directory for 1854.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-Love and Money-LAGRA KRENE'S VARISTIES, Broadway-Still WATER

WOOD'S MINSTREL'S, 444 Broadway-Ethiopian Pen

BUCKLEY'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broad APOLLO ROOMS. 410 Broadway—Sharsperran Readings

New York, Saturday, January 19, 1856.

Mails for Europe.

NEW YORK HERALD—EDITION FOR EUROPE The Collins mail steamship Atlantic, Capt. West, will we this port to-day, at noon, for Liverpool.

The European mails will close in this city at hal-past the e'clock this morning.

The HERALD (printed in English and French) will be Mahed at nine o'clock in the morning. Single copies wrappers, sixpence.

Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the New York Hurald will be received at the following

gnon—Am. & European Express Co., 17 and 18 Cornhill.

do. do. 8 Place de la Bourse.

prepool— do. do., 7 Rumford street.

prepool—John Hunter, 12 Exchauge street, East. contents of the European edition of the Henau will embrace the news received by mail and telegraph at the office during the previous week, and to the

The steamship America, from Liverpool via Halifax, arrived at Boston yesterday forenoon, and the European mails brought by her reached this city at a late hour last night. Our files of papers contain no news not embraced in our telegraphic summary published on Thursday morning. Baring Brothers circular, dated Friday evening, 4th inst., quote consols at 87 | a 87 |.

Yesterday being the anniversary of the birthday of Daniel Webster, the event was celebrated in Boston by a dinner at the Revere House. Hon. Edward Everett, Rufus Choate, and many other distinguished gentlemen, admirers and personal friends of the distinguished statesman, were present. Mr. Everett's oration on the occasion, eulogistic of him who was styled the "foremost man in all the world." is given in full in to-day's peper. It is an eloquent production, worthy of the theme that inspired it.

We publish on the eighth page of to-day's pape a lecture on "the present condition and the pros-pects of the Catholic church in the United States," delivered at Baltimore on Thursday evening, by his Grace, Archbishop Hughes. In elucidating his subject, the distinguished prelate takes, as a starting point, the condition of the church in the year 1785 when John Carroll, the brother of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, signer of the Declaration of Indepen dence, was appointed to take charge of the church in this country, and he traces its progress to the present time-a period of seventy years. The dis course is, in fact, a history of the church in the United States, and as such will command universal

The House of Representatives did not ballot for Speaker yesterday. The session was spent in unprofitable discussions, and in the presentation and rejection of impracticable propositions.

In the State Senate yesterday several interesting subjects were introduced, for the particulars of which we refer to the report of the proceedings elsewhere. The Assembly, having adopted the plurality rule, Clerk, on the second ballot. A motion to give the Speaker the appointment of the subordinate officers was agreed to. On Monday the business of the ses sion will commence in earnest.

In another column will be found a statement from Commodere Vanderbilt in support of his proposition to transport the United States mails from New York to Europe twice a month, alternately with the Collins line. It has been prepared for the use of members of Congress, and enters into elaborate data to prove the expediency of its acceptance The compensation asked is \$16,680 the round trip and it is proposed by Mr. Vanderbilt that this shall cease whenever Congress shall adopt the policy of withholding government patronage in all its forms from steamships traversing the Atlantic.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday in dictments were presented against Mr. Joseph L. White, counsel of the Accessory Transit Company, and Captain Tinklepaugh and Mr. Fowle, engineer of the steamship Northern Light. The defendants are charged with obstructing the United States Marshals while in the execution of their duty.

Rev. Wm. Arthur preached a farewell sermon to a numerous audience at the Greene street Methodist Church, last evening. Mr. Arthur is connected with the Methodist agency in Ireland, and leaves to-day in the Atlantic for the scene of his future labors. The naval court martial for the trial of Com

mander Ritchte, for using insulting language to Captain Dupont, a member of the Retiring Board, met in Philadelphia vesterday, but an organization was prevented by the absence of Capt. McIntosh and the Judge Advocate. This case will, no doubt prove a very interesting enc. as, during the investigation, revelations with regard to the action of the Retiring Board will probably be made. The steamship Cahawha, from Hayana 13th inst.

arrived at this port yesterday. There is no news of Importance from Cuba. Our Havana correspondents state that the reception and reading of President Pierce's message had caused a good deal of excite ment among the people, and the Black Warrior to demnity payment had brought forth much comment from the Cuban press. Additional particulars are given relative to the loss of the Spanish war steamer Isabel el Catolico, a disaster the occurrence o which is attributed by some of her passengers to carelessness on the part of her officers. The British brig Cirron, from Hallfax, was wrecked on Dog Keys on the 5th inst. A romor was current in Ha vana that the brig E. L. Cottrell, from Beston, had gone ashore to the castward of Sagua la Grande, but no reliable particulars had been received. Mile Rachel was still in Havana, but most of the troupe had sailed for England.

Early yesterday morning, the Auburn House, at Antura, N. Y., occupied to part as a seminary for females, was completely destroyed by fire. Many of the young ladies, says a telegraphic despatch, lost all in their possession.

The only thing of importance done last night in the Board of Councilmen was the adoption in Committee of the Whole of the report of the Finance Committee on the tax levy of 1856. This report recommends an increase of \$391.964 74 over the original estimate of the Comptroller. The Board adlourned till Monday evening.

The cotton market was active yesterday, with sales of 4,000 holes, chiefly in transito. Prices roled in favor of scilers, without quotable change in rates; middling uplands were at about alc. Flour was 6 ic. a 12 ic. bigher for common grades of State | street.

tions were to a fair extent. Wheat was er demand, with sales of common to prime see red at \$1 90 a \$1 96 and Missouri white at \$2 08. Corn was in good demand at steady prices. Among the sales were 6,000 bushels Petigrew's North Carolina new white at 92c., for exexport. Pork was again higher, with sales at \$17 25. Sugars were firm. Sales of about 3,700 boxes Havana were made, part at 8 c. and the remainde on private terms. There was also more doing in hogsheads. Freights to Liverpool were higher for grain, and firm for other articles, with increased activity. Rates were also firm for London. There was also more doing for Antwerp and Bremen, and at full quotations. To Havre rates were unchange

The Washington Organ of the Administra-tion on the Speakership—What's in the Wind?

We transfer to our columns to-day from the Washington Union a serious article, rendered in a light, chop-logical and comical style, upon the question of the Speakership of the still unorganized House of Representatives. The argument of this administration editorial is evidently directed to some Cromwellian or Napoleonic coup d'état resolved upon or contemplated by Mr. Pierce. What it is, we are left to con-

First, we are told, substantially, that the functions of the government must go on, even if the House shall continue without a Speaker; that a Speaker, in fact, is not indispensable to the transaction of the public business by Coagress; that the constitution has made it the duty of the President to communicate to Congress, from time to time, his views and recom mendations upon public affairs; that the organic law of the land does not recognise any interregnum or break in Congress; but that, from one set of men to another, it is a legislative body en permanence, and that, consequently. the President cannot recognise a House without a Speaker as no House at all. He is bound to treat it as the House of Representatives, Speaker or no Speaker; and the members are admonished to look out or something that will rather surprise them, if they do not mend their manners and hurry up a Speaker.

Next we are told that, if a Speaker is really indispensable to such an organization of the House as will render it capable of legislative business, that there must be a Speaker by hook or by crook." Stick a pin there. It is a playful remark; but there may be something in t. It may signify a Cabinet movement to enforce the plurality rule upon the democrats of the House, or something of that sort; for we are informed that John Bull is crowding upon Marcy so bard that peace any longer will be out of the question unless Congress shall speedily interpose between our Premier and Mr. Buchavan on the one side, and Palmerston and Louis Napoleon on the other. At all events, the most that we can make of this appeal, or warning, or threat, or argument, or whatever it may be, of the Cabinet organ, is a strong hint to the democrats of the House to give way and permit the election of Banks, so that the President may be relieved of the burden of the responsibility of peace or war with England.

Meartime, it appears that Mr. Mace (of Indiana,) offered "in a spirit of compromise," yesterday, in the House, a resolution declaring Mr. Banks, (black republican,) Speaker: Mr. Cullom, of Tenn., (anti-Nebraska Know Nothing,) Clerk; and the Sergeantat-Arms, Postmaster and Doorkeeper to be the democrats who now hold those offices under their election by the last Congress; and it further appears that this resolution was laid on the table by a vote of one hundred and eleven to ninety. This compro-mise, then, being resisted by the democrats and national Know Nothings, suggests the impossibility of any concession from them in the way bargain with the black republicans involv ing the election of Banks as Speaker.

The Know Nothings, with the democrats, constitute the majority that has thus far defeated the election of Banks: but if they are thus conclusively powerful in preventing the election of an abolition agitator, why is it that they cannot agree in the election of some conservative : The defeat of Banks amounts to nothing as long as there is no election; in fact, he is not defeated; but is only held at bay, like Gortschakoff, while the contest continues an open question. As the foremost candidate in the House, he cappot be expected to give way to others that are behind him. It is their business to concentrate their strength upon some satisfactory man, and to crush him at a single blow. The majority of the House opposed to Banks will be responsible for his election, if elected ; and they are responsible for the continuance of this absurd and mulish game of Richardson and Fuller against Banks.

The conservative Know Nothings should no longer stand like the jackass between the two bundles of bay, but should decide upon one or the other. Since the election of a democratic soft shell as Speaker of the Assembly at Al bany by a black republican fusion with the democrats, we understand that certain conservative Know Nothing leaders of the State have written to their friends in Congress ad vising a fusion with the democrats for the defeat of Banks. And why not? Is there any other choice? Is there a living shadow of a chance during this Congress for the election of a national Know Nothing Speaker, with a hundred and seventy-five members implacably hostile to Know Nothing principles as a party platform? No. there is not. The alternative. therefore, to the national Know Nothings is a black republican or a democrat, or the last resort to the plurality rule and the election of

In deference to public opinion, in behalf of the public interests, and in the name of common decency, let the conservatives of the House put their votes together and bring this miserable farce to an end

SIXTY DAYS NOTICE FOR WAR. One of our Washington correspondents has advised us that a government functionary there says we may have a war with England in lers than sixty days. Yesterday there was a slight sensation among the bulls and lame ducks of Wall street upon a rumor that the Senate at Washington were in executive session upon the war question; but late in the afternoon the panic had materially subsided. Perhaps they had received later advices from Marcy. We shouldn't wonder if the war were put off for nincty days. At all events, the small fry may feel easy, while the sharks of Wall street are quiescent. They will inform us of any real danger, by diving under. While they continue to bask in the sunshine all these war ories are a sham. But let us keep an eye on Wall

BACHE ON THE GULF STREAM.—A consider ble portion of our space is this morning devoted to a lecture read on Thursday by Professor A. J. Bache on the Gulf Stream. The lecture was read on the occasion of the anniversary of the American Geographical Society, and was received with great attention and interest by an intelligent and numerous au-

Assuredly it deserved no less. Embracing the whole subject of the phenomenon, as well in its historical and practical as in its scientific aspects, it conveys an amount of information which will be vainly sought elsewhere in the best furnished libraries. It gives a brief sketch of those admirable works—the coast surveys--works, we may observe, that are doing more to shed lustre on the United States and the present age than the most brilliant military triumphs and presents in a condensed form the net results of the explorations and experiments of the chief officers engaged. In fine, it shows what has been done-what benefit has accrued-what we know of the Gulf Stream, and what yet remains to be learned and to be accomplished.

It would not be fair to the lecture to forage through its pages in search of interesting titbits for this notice. We may, however, draw attention to the very interesting notice of the connection of Benjamin Franklin with the Gulf Stream. When he was Postmaster under the old colonial régime, the Board of Customs at Boston represented to the Lords of the Treasury that the packet hips which carried the mails between Falmouth and New York were on an average a fortnight longer on the way than the merchant vessels trading between Rhode Island and London. Franklin heard of the representation, and finding that the facts were correctly stated, puzzled himself to account for a phenomenon so wholly at variance with theory and measurement. In his perplexity he applied to an old Nantucket fisherman, and asked him whether be could solve the riddle. The Nantucket man put his finger on the joint at once. The English captains, said he, are ignorant of the existence of a current we call the Gulf Stream: the Rhode Island vessels are commanded by Americans, who know the current and take advantage of or avoid it at need. Franklin, finding that the current made a difference of three miles an hour to a sailing vessel, had a chart engraved with the course of the current marked upon it. But the captains of the packets, it seems, slighted the information: por would turn out of their course, and sail out of the current into the still water, even when the American sailors they met hallooed to them that they were sailing against a current. It was not till much later times that this was made to serve a purpose in the economy of the world.

Many interesting facts, which may be new to some of our readers, are given in the lecture. Among other things we find that the extreme depth of the ocean in the latitude of Florida and the West Indies is not over 370 tathoms. Prof. Bache's refutation of the old theory that the ocean has no bottom, hardly needed the evidence of this fact to confirm it.

COL. SHAFFNER AND THE LONDON TIMES -In another column will be found an article copied from the London Times of the 23d ult., in which that paper makes what is intended to be a funny, but which is in reality a savage onslaught on our countryman and correspondent, Col. T. P. Shaffner. The English press has had of late such a monopoly of statements with regard to Russia, that it has become fiercely impatient of contradiction on all subjects connected with that country. We have seen with what affected indignation the communications from Dr. Cottman and Dr. Davega which originally appeared in our column were received by our London contemporaries. Had the statements given to the world by those gentlemen been as partial as was pretended, they would not have displayed so much bad temper about them. It is only the truth which really wounds, and it is fairly to be assumed that there was more than the proverbial grain of salt in the articles which gave them such bitter offence.

After the upmerciful manner in which his predecessors were handled, Colonel Shaffner certainly exhibited no small amount of moral courage in venturing into the field of controversy on the Russian question. He must have been well aware beforehand of the literary pummelling which he would receive. We question whether to mest people a broadside from the Malakoff itself would not have been preferable to the heavy metal from the battery of the London Thunderer's wit.

Notwithstanding that the Times has succeed ed in producing what many will think a very sarcastic and very amusing article on the subject of Col. Shaffner's statements, our readers will agree with us that thus far our country man has had the best of the argument. None of his assertions are seriously controvertedno facts are brought forward to invalidate his assertions. A running fire from the guns of our contemporary's wit is not sufficient to demolish the solid superstructure raised upon the Colonel's data. The present generation has been brought up in the Gradgrind school, and will not be satisfied with mere figures of thereric. Until the Times can disprove the assertions of Colonel Shafiner by reliable authorities, the English as well as the American public will accept his evidence as that of a competent witness. He has at least seen what he testifies to, which the writer in the Times has not, and be unquestionably can lay claim to a less amount of prejudice. If on the one hand the English press impugns his statements, Col. Shaffner has the satisfaction of finding them endorsed by the Russian journals. The Nord of Brussels, in copying them pays the following tribute to their truthfutness:-"Written in a language which has served as the medium of the most infamous calumnies and the silliest lies, this article will form an excellent counterpart to the diatribes of the English journals. It is an expose of facts by an impartial witness, which we have no doubt will everywhere be read with a lively inte-The Colonel will, no doubt, have something to say in answer to the personalities of the Times." We look forward with curiosity to

A FAIR EXCHANGE NO ROBBERY .- Mr. Robinson soft shell democrat, having been elected Speaker of our Assembly the other day, with the aid of the Seward party, it was only "one good torn for another" that elected Mr. Sherman, black republican, Clerk, yesterday. "Birds of a feather."

SECRET CORRESPONDENCE OF NAPOLEON THE First.-From the proof slipe of a work in press by Appleton & Co., we give in another part of this paper some characteristic specimens of the secret correspondence of Napoleon the First with his brother Joseph on public affairs. These letters, written within two or three days of the fatal day of Waterloo, have but little in them significant of that tremendous disaster to Napoleon and to civilization; but they are none the less interesting on that account. The letter of the faithful Bertrand. descriptive of the last days and death of the mperor at St. Helena, is remarkably touching and beautiful; and that of Louis Napoleon from New York to his uncle Joseph, concerning the failure of "the Strasbourg adventure," is eminently Napoleonic. From these samples our readers will be enabled to form some idea of the value of the forthcoming compilation, comprising over a thousand lesters, fresh to us from the archives of France. Had England fifty years ago understood her true policy, and followed it, her present overwhelming national debt would have been avoided; nor would she now, under the third Napoleon, be submissively engaged in the vain effort to undo the wrongs which she committed against herself and mankind under Napoleon the First. Suffice it that "the Emperor" is vindicated and avenged.

South Carolina for Franklin Pierce.-The Charleston Mercury is emphatically in favor of Mr. Pierce for the next Presidency, notwithstanding the vast body of the democratic party are casting about for somebody else. The

Mercury says:--Our correspondent from Washington is right, we think, in saying that President Pierce is the natural and almost recessary candidate of the South for the next Presidency. We fully believe that such is the general feeling of the Southern people. Why, indeed, should they desire a chan, of Mr. Pierce has made good all his pledges—he has been emphatically the President of the people, of the law and of the constitution. If we have a chance of getting something as good as his administration, we can have no hope of obtaining anything better.

"Medic good old his pladges!" "President

" Made good all his pledges!" " President of the people, the law and the constitution!" For further information refer to Daniel S. Dickinson, the "camp of savages" at Greytown, and the results of the State elections of the last two years.

THE LATEST NEWS BY ELECTRIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Naval Court Martial.

Рипаркарна, Јап. 18, 1856. assembled at the Navy Yard this morning, for the trial of Commander Robert Ritchie, who is charged with using insuiting and highly disrespectful language to Captai Samuel F. Dupont, in relation to the action of the late Naval Reiiring Board, of which Capt. Dupont was a mem-ber, and by which Commander Ritchie was retired on fu'l lenve pay.

The offers emposing the court are, Commodore L. Kearney, Profest; Commodore George W. Storer, E. A. F. Lavalette, Irsac Mayo, Captains Thos. A. Conover, Jas. M. McIntosh, John B. Monigomery, Joshua R. Sande, Wm. C. Nicholsen, John Kelly, Thos. A. Dorein, Fred-erick Engle and John Rudd. Com. H. B. W. Kennedy is the Judge Advocate by appointment.

The Court was not able to proceed to an organization in consequence of Capt. Mcintosh and the Judge Advocate being absent, and at 2 o'clock this afternoon the memers dispersed, and will assemble again to morrow morn-

The circumstances attending this case, as generally understood by the friends of the accused, are, that Com-

understood by the frierds of the accused, are, that Com-Ri'chie met Capt. Dupont during a recess of the Retiring Reard, and proposed making a visit to Washington for the purpose of attending to his cause before the board. It is alleged that Capt. Dupont told him that this was unnecessary, as no one had a better prospect. Comforting himself with this assurance, he awaited the action of the beard, and was thunderstruck when the official announcement was promulgated ritting him.

Captain Ritchie new asserts that Captain Dupon' at the very time of the interview, knew that his name was before the board, and that his prospects for being retained were none of the best, owing to his own exertious in opposition. The parties subsequently met at the Laptain these words in the sewerest manner for his conduct, and applied such opprobrious epithets as liar, schunderl and coward. Cemr. Ritchie repeated this on a second occasion in a public manner at Washington city, when the reatter was reported to the department, and the Court matter was reported to the department, and the Court Marshal was ordered in consequence. The accusation signist the detendant simply charges him with being guilty of conduct subversive of good

The Massachusetta Personal Liberty Bil

Borron, Jan. 18, 1856. The bill introduced into the House to-day by Mr. Thomas, (American.) of New Bedford, for the repeal the Personal Liberty bill, was laid on the table. The Senate and House agreed to send that part of the Governor's message relating to this law to a joint spenial committee consisting of five Senators and one Represen-

tative from each Congressional district.

Pennsylvania Politics. HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 18, 1856.

cauens to night for State Treasurer, on the first bailot. The election comes off on Monday. Destruction of a Ladies' Seminary at Au

barn.

AURURY, Jan. 18, 1856. About two o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the fine building known as the Auburn House, occupied is part by B. M. Smith as a ladles' seminary. The buil1ing, which was entirely destroyed, was owned by Warren Worden, E. E. Marvine, Wm. Allen and Mrs. W. P. Brown. Their loss is not yet ascertained. Mr. Allen had an insurance of \$4,500. The building cost \$50,000. The greater portion of the goods and furniture belonging to Mr. Smith were ravel. One plane and a meloteca the justitution lost all in their possession. Merars, Hayden & Latchworth, hardware merchants, who occahed the west wing, had their stock injured by removal, &c., to the extent of about \$5,000, which is fully insured. J. In Rising and Harvey Wilson, grocers, also one from removal. Both are partially insured. It is supposed that the fire was caused by an incenduary. Less of the British dark Thomas Hitchie.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 17, 1856.
The bark Charles William, from Boston, (arrived here
to (ay.) reports that on the 7th instant she fell in with he British bark Inomas Ritchie, from New York for Pedrecht, completely disabled from the effects of the gale of the 5th. The took off the captain and crew approach them here.

United States Sapreme Court.

No. 153-James L. Calcate vs. Frederick Stanton et al.
Mction to diemiss wit of error. Mr. Benjamin, for defendants, argued in support of the motion, and Hon.
Eversty Johnson, for the piaintiffs, against it.
No. 68.—The United States vs. the Minnesota and North Western Railway.—Motion 12 diemiss. Motion argued in support of it by the Attorney General and by Hon. Reversy Johnson and Mr. Barlow, for detendants against it. John Mitchell in Boston.

John Mitchell repeated here this evening the lecture he recently delivered in New York, on the ripening of the Irish Revolution. He was enthusiastically received and attentively listened to by a large audience. Fire at Salem, Mass. The oil factory of Merars, Secomb & Donnis, in was nearly destroyed by fire last night. The labout \$12,000, partially insured in Hartford,

Markets.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

Pitceks are more lively. Quotations as fellows:—Penasylvania Fives, 81%; Reading Railroad, 42%; Long Jahand 15%; Morris Canal, 12%; Peansylvania Railroad.

FRILADELPHIA IRON MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA IRON MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA IRON MARKET.

INCR—The sales of the week add up 5 400 tons of Amstean pig, mostly at \$27; some mixed lots of No. I seld at \$7; tend Nc. 2 at \$25; prime No. I at \$.8; other descriptions quiet but from.

New Oblinates, Jan. 17, 1856.

Gur cotton market is firm at \$250. a 300. four, \$9 50; moss pork, \$16.50 a \$16 75; leg kird, 1056. whiteey, an excited market, and quotee at 45c. a 300.; s'erling creharge even per cent premium.

The Atleged Mearaguan Pilibe MORE INDIOTMENTS AGAINST THE NICARAGUA FOLES—JOS. L. WHITE AND CAPTAIN TINKLE-PAUGE IN THE MESSES OF THE LAW.

PAUGE IN THE MESSHES OF THE LAW.

UNITED STATES CHOURT COURT.

Before Judge lagersoll.

JAN. 18.—The Grand Jury came into Court this murning, and rendered true bills of indictment against Joseph L. White, counsel of the Nicaragus Transit Company; Captain Tinklepaugh, commander of one of the steamers of that line, and Joseph Fowle, engineer, for obstructing the United States Marshal's deputies in executing warrants on presences or supposed fillibations on board. rants on passengers, or supposed filibusters, on board the steamship Northern Light.

ARREST OF WILLIAM H. ALLEN, THE WITNESS UPON WHOSE COMPLAINT CERTAIN PARTIES WERE

Early sesterday morning ex-Judge Phillips appeared in the United States Circuit Court with an affidavit, setting forth the fact that William H. Allen had made his arrangements to leave the country forthwith, in the bark Kate Lincoln, for Demarara, and demanded, on behalf of his chemt, Col. George B. Hall and others, that process should issue for his arrest and detention, tify in the prosecution which he had set on foot. This affidavit was presented to Judge Ingersoll, who issued his warrant for the arrest of Allen. Deputy Marshall De Angelis was directed to execute the warrant, and he, in company with Col. Hall and Judge Phillips, at once pro-ceeded to the residence of Mr. Allen, in Brooklyn, but failed in finding him there. A strict watch was kept by these gentlemen at the firry until a late hour last night, and their efforts were finally rewarded by his capture in the upper part of the city. It will be remembered that Mr. Allen was the person upon whose testimos y all the parties in this affair were arrested; that he claimed to have been as associate and confederate of the parties implicated, and for some reason not yet de-veloped turned informer. The singularity of this prooceding is, that the parties whom Allen attempts to implicate have caused his arrest. If his statements thus far have been truthful, we should imagine that his absence would have been more desirable to the persons indicted than his presence. It is, however, confidently asserted that Alien is passing under an assumed name, and that his real cognomen is William H. Gallagher. Rich disclo-sures may be expected in this matter. At a late hour, Colonel final at the ferry, on the qui vive, and we suppose that Mr. Allen at this time is in close custody.

Pabeleated Account of Suffering at Sea-Shameless Disregard of Truth.

The following account of the sufferings of the crew of the New London ship Flora and Adelaide, from Edinburgh to New York, appeared in a late number of the New London Star, and copied into the New London Chronicle

and New Haven Journal:—

Nothing of remarkable import occurred on the voyage homeward until Saturday, the 6th inst, when in the homeward until Saturday, the 6th inst, when in the homeward until Saturday, the 6th annual product of the saturday of the satu and New Haven Journal:—

Nothing of remarkable import occurred on the voyage homeward until Saturday, the 6th inst., when in the vicinity of the Gulf Stream the ship encountered a snow storm, which lasted until Tuesday, the 8th, when the storm abared, and the ship was kept on her course for Montank Point to the best knowledge of the officers; but owing to nut having been able to get an observation ior several days, they were not certain as to their exact position. From that time until Tuesday, the 10th, the reverity of the weather was such that eight of the crew were frozen to death, and the remaidder, including the officers, badly frost bitten. The ship was now in the vicinity of Cape May, and kept on her course as best she could be, with the short number of men, for Sandy Hook. Strange as it may seem the passengers refused to render any assistance until forced to do so—but this was not until all attempts to hire them to work had proved unavailing. The Captain even of fered to pay them one hundred dollars per day each, but so ceternined were they not to peril their lives, even though the ship might have foundered for want of assistance to work her, that the most rigid means had to be adopted to compel them to lend their helping hand. The ship succeeded in reaching Staten Island, Friday night, the 11th, and on Saturdsy the captain, mate, second mate and five passengers, were conveyed to Staten Island Hospital—all the remaining crew and two of the passengers having been frozen to death or washed overbeard. On Mendey (to day) the Captain underwant amputation of both feet and one hand; and though he may recover, his chances are exceedingly doubtful. The mate also lost two of his toes from the left foot, and with the assistance of cruthes is able to walk. (He goes to New London to night, and to him I am indebted for these particulars.)

On their passenge they spoke brig Isola, of Boston, the 10th inst. and learned that all on board had pershed, except the captain, who was so badly frozen as to be unable to stand on

On inquiring about the subject at the Staten Island Hospital and at the barge office, where all vessels arrivng at this port are reported, we sould find no trace of her, nor old any one know anything of the men whose sufferings are so minutely described. It is almost need less to say that the affair is a fabrication from beginning to end. The New London Star ought to be a little more truth and accuracy, if it is desirous of maintaining a reputation as a reliable journal.

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES .- The latest novelty at this house is Mr. Taylor's exceedingly popular comedy, "Still Waters Run Deep," This place has now been performed other places in different parts of the United States. We

cire the casts here:—

Chevacters. Burton's. Wallack's. Varieties.

Mr. Mikemay...Mr. Burlon
Mr. Hawksley. Mr. G. Jordan. Mr. Brogham.Mr. G. Jordan.
Mr. Potter... Mr. Bradley. Mr. Norton, Mr. Bassensond. Mrs. Sternhold. Mrs. Highes.

Mrs. Sternhold. Mrs. Highes. Mrs. Hoey. Miss Reignoids.

It may well be doubted whether better artists have been joined together in the performance of this piece anywhere than those mentioned in the above distributions. tions; and as Miss Keene's audience is almost entirely composed of people who are au courant to everything in the theatrical world, and as she came last in the field, her performance had to contend with the most severe comparative criticism. In some respects the piece was very well done at the Varieties. We may repeat what we have said before, that Mr. Jordan's Hawksley was a capital performance, realizing what we believe to have been the author's idea in every respect. Mr. Dyott acted too much in John Mildmay. This is a common fault with actors of the old school, but one, we are glad to say, from which they are rapidly recovering. Mr.
Dyott cought to know that when a man like Mildmay is most in earnest he is most quiet and subdued; yet in the last scene he was exceedingly vehement. We never saw Miss Keene look more fascinating than in Mrs. Sternho'd: she quite eslipsed Mrs. Mildmay, waich destroys the dramatic flusion, because Mrs. Sternholl is supposed to be passe; one of those women who, having grown old almost without knowing it, are shoesed at the prevailing masculine taste for youth and beauty, and exceedingly grateful and self-sacrificing to any man who professes to admire them. Miss Koens, however, was much more liable to attract Hawksley's admiration than Mrs. Mildmay, who was dressed in bad taste and lacked Old Potter, too, seemed more like Mrs Sternhold's grandaire than her brother. Thus Miss Keene was obliged to make a new character for Mrg. Steruhold, and, considered simply as a piece of effective seting, it was good. The piece was very nisely put upon the stage, and has been acted several times to audiences not only numerous, but elegant and refined. Miss Keene has adopted several reforms in management not the least of which is that she closes her theatre at an early out farces at the end of the principal piece, she pre-ends a pleasant build, led by Mile Victorias Franck This artiste has, we verily believe, no superior in this extension country at present. The next "sensa fon" at the Varia-Charles Reade, the author of "Marks and Fares."

PROADWAY THEATER.-The "Sea of Ice" has been draw ig fine houses this week, and nightly improves in the estimation of the audiences. The fee scene in the second act is one of the best things in the way of stage effect ever seen here. "King Charming," which has been off the bills, is to come out strong next week, when Maiame Po-nisi plays the King, Mrs. Blake Queen Tyrana and Mrs. Kate Buckland the Fairy Queen. We expect something very good from this cast.

A New Across-Miss Denvil, a young American actress, has been playing at the Bowery theatre for the rast week, in such characters as Margaret Elmore in Love's Sac iffice," Parthenin in "Ingomar," &c., and has made a favorable impression. She plays Desdemona this evening, to Mr. Ward's Othello, Mr. Johnston's lago, and Mrs. Ward's Fmilla. We are sadly in want of some competent representatives of the parts which Miss Deavil assumes, and we hope that she will be entirely sug-

COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT TO MR. KYLE -We published come eminent patrons of act and Mr. John A. Egle the flatist. This artist is about to rollie from the musigni profession, of which he has long been an ornament, and his friends have tendered blue their voices for a complimentary concert

City Intelligence.
-A JANUARY THAW—THE "FLOW" COM mercuse—Conprisor or the Streams.—New York is sub-merged in a mud puddle. It has very much the appear-ance of one of the cities on the banks of the Nile, before the waters have subsided in the spring, for all that is visible is an ocean of mud and slime, with here and there a house, to mark where once was a habitable city. There is a current tradition that a pavement of some kind un-derlays New York, but we don't believe a word of it; and any one who has attempted the horrors of the middle pas-sage in Breadway during the past week will be equally sage in Breadway during the past week will be equally incredulous on that point. Seriously, the condition of the streets at present is diagraceful to our city authorities and to our citizens, who do not take some steps to endemn their action, or rather their inaction, in not cleaning the public thoroughfares. Ladies who find it necessary to be out complain loudly or the annoyance they suffer in wading some distance above their ancles in the mud. India rubber leggings are very generally worn by females, and indeed they have become a necessity, and not a luxury. Sleighing is all over, and the horses are compelled to suffer not a little in their efforts to drag the crowded omnibus sleighs along the rough streets. Yes enday the thaw commenced, and many cellars in the vicinity of the docks overflowed. People should be careful to clear the gutters in front of their houses, so as to allow a great city are not a nuisance?

The Presertment House—Francial Condition.—A

THE PRESTURIAN HOUSE-PINANCIAL CONDITION .- A public meeting was held in the lecture room of the Mercer street Presbyterian church, on Thursday evening. Norman White, Esq., was called to the chair, and the Rev. Thomas H. Skinnsge was appointed Secretary. The Rev. Abert Barnes, Rev. Thomas Brainerd, D. D., John A. Themas H. Skinnege was appointed Secretary. The Rev. Albert Barnes, Rev. Thomas Brainerd, D. D., John A. Brown, E. G., M. W. Baldwin and Charles S. Wurts, Esq., were present as a delegation from the city of Philacelphia. Mr. Brown, on the part of the delegation, stated that the preperty known as the Presbyterian House, No. 356 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, was conditionally held as the property of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church. Tae building is 44 fee: front, 90 feet deep and four stories high. The lot has a depth of 350 feet, with a front upon George street, available for enlarged operations when required. It is rapidly enhancing in value, and was a cheap purchase two years ago, when its cost was \$46,000, including alterations. Of this sum \$30,000 remain upon ground rent—the churches of Philadelphia have paid \$12,000, and the General Assembly pledged the remaining churches of the country to pay the balance by June, 1855. Owing principally to the effort to complete the \$100,000 Church Erection Fund, and the urgent call for aid to meet the wants of the rest through the Church Extension Committee, only about \$1,700 has been paid. After a full and fraternal consultation, during which explanations were made and a lively interest expressed, it was unanumously Recolved, That the Presbyterian House, conditionally purchased by the General Assembly of 1854, and upon which a debt of about \$10,000 remains, the dud be relieved at the aerliest possible more ent, and that for this purpose the churches X Rew York and Brooklyn hould be soliced to turnish \$5,000.

The Rev. A. D. Smith, J. B. Sheffield, Esq., and J. W. Benedict, Esq., were appointed a consulting committee, to whom the further procedution of the matter was entrusted.

DENT -About six o'clock, on Thursday evening, a very serious accident occurred to a lady and gentleman, while riding down Broadway in a sleigh. When near Fiftieth street, the sleigh aceldentally struck an iron lamp post, at which the horse became frightened, and dashed down the street at a frightful pace; the lady attempted to jump, when she was thrown against a post, and isjured severely. Her arm was broken, a gash cut in her fore head, and she was much injured internally. The gen leman was upset in the snow, but not much injured. The horse was finally caught at Fourteenth street. A policeman conveyed the lady to a drug store, where a physician at ended her.

THE STRAMER PLYMOUTH ROCK, ashore at City Island, is expected to leave there to-day, or Monday. A canal or ock has been formed by excavating underneath and between her and the water of sufficient depth below high water to float her, and warp her out. This plan was devised as the earliest and most expeditious one for removing her. Should it not prove successful, the con-tractors (atesars. Simonson & Lugar) will place her on ways, and launch her. In either event it may form quite an important epoch in the history of City Island, as no vessel of any class or description was ever before launched from that place. It is not improbable that the increase of population and trade may 'ere long give rise-to extensive and Sourishing ship yards there, or in that vicinity, where the building and launching of the largest vessels may yet become matters of ordinary and almost every day occurrence.

OLD EUROPE AND YOUNG AMERICA .-- Mr. George Summe will repeat his lecture on "Old Europe and Young America" this evening, in the lecture room of the new Clinton Hall, in compiler ce with the invitation of a large-number of persons she were mashe to obtain admission on Wednesday. The onject of the discourse is to show the mutual dependence of education and freedom upon each other, and the argument is sustained by incontro-vertible proofs from the hatery of the the World. In the treatment of his subject Mr. Summer evisces a laberality of feeling, and an impartial discrimination in the use of historical data, which are rarely found in public lecturers. A Dock Carried Away.—The storm of baturday night as the selected by the immense quantities of floating ice, completely demolished and carried away a portion of the Corporation dock at the foot of 106th street. East river, pposite Ward's island. The plor was an old one, and but it practical purposes was about as useless before the torm as it is at present.

Coroners' Inquests.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE BY SHOOTING .- Coroner Perry was called upon yesterday to hold an inquest upon the body of a man named Widiam H. Perry, residing at 94 Canal street, who committed suicide by shooting himself in the head with a pistol. The deceased, it appears, had sone domestic difficulties, and in consequence thereof was wont to have fits of mental abberration. Deceased was a foreman in Hoe & Co.'s foundry, in Broome street, and was guite a smart machinist. On Thursday night

I this day purchased a pistol, with a view of taking my own-life. If I succeed in the attempt in the street, take me to No. 94 Canni street. WM, H. PERRY. On the back of this piece of paper were also written the following words:—

the following words:—

If the pistol proves true, I think I shall succeed.

By awind despondency, menual and physical antering, so
much greater than I can bear.

The above epistles, which have been identified as being
in the handwriting of the deceases, fully explained the
cause of death, and the determination of the sui ide to
commit the work of self-destruction. From the medical
textmoory adduced before the Coroner it appeared that
the hall entered the right temporal bone, and passed
through the left side of the head. The skull was all
blown to pieces, showing conclusively that death must
have been instantaneous. The deceased was a very respectable man, and had many warm friends in this city
who deeply deplore the untimely end of the unfortunate
mon. The jury in this case rendered a verdict of "death
by suicide." Deceased was forty years of age, and was a
native of New York.

Descriptions

DANGEROUS EFFECTS OF SKYLARKING .- Coroner Hills was called upon yesterday to hold an inquest, at the City Hospital, upon the body of a man named Charles E. Philbrooks, who died at this institution from the effects of a fall received on the 5th instant. From the evidence taken before the Coroner it appears that on the day in taken before the Coroner it appears that on the day in question, deceased, along with a party of six or eight friends, were amusing themselves, at the residence of Wm. D. Forshay, No. 340 Greenwich street, by making speeches and debating upon various subjects, when deceased urged a Mr. Collingwood to get up on a chair and make a speech. Mr. C. not wishing to perform the task, Fhilibrook took hold of him to raise him up on the clear, when both of the men accidentally fell to the floor in a very hosty manner. The fail seemed to have paralyzed deceased, for he was unable to rise without the aid of his friends. The deceased appeared very much injured, and was coaveyed to the New York Hospital, where he lingered until Hausday aftersoon, when he died. Verdict —"Death from fracture of the cerovial verticity, and deutally received." Deceased was a native of United States, and was 21 years of age.

Farst Accident of Boand the Strangur Atlantic.—

man named Frederick Favage, who died at the New York Hospital, from compression of the brain, produced by falling down the hold of the steamship Atlantic, on the 17th mst. Verder—Accidental death. Deceased was 85 years of age, and was a native of England.

FATAL ACCIDENT FROM SCALDS -- Coroner Gamble held an inquestat 158 Wasnington street, upon the body of a boy, two years of age, named James Loftus, who died from two years of age, named James Luttes, who died from the effects of severe scalds, accidentally received by the upsetting of a put of gruei upon his head and cheet while he was sitting beside the stoye in his parents' diveling. The unfortunate child from some cause full on the stoye, stilking the vessel containing the boiling compound, which immediately upset and spilled over the upper part of his body. Verdist—Accidental death. Doceased was a rative of this city.

Obitum y.

Gideon Csironder, a well known resident of this city, cited on Thursday, the 17th instant, in the 822 year of his age. This gentleman was several times clotted to the State Legislature and afterwards officiated as one of the Commissioners of the Alms House. He also held a nosition in the Common Connell of this city.

WM. TYLEM, Eag., late of Charles City county, died at his residence in Nortelk on the 8th inst., of consumption. He was a brother of the Hon, Jno. Tyler, ex-Presidest of the United States, and at the time of his death held the office of Clerk of the Navy Yard at Cosport.

The Deston Advance, who died at Ipswich on Suncay last, in the ninety fourth year of his age. Mr. Andrews was born in Stircesbury; his mother was a descendant of Governor Brackteet. He gradented at Harvard College in 1783, and at the time of his death was the oldest must in Ipswich. In 1726 he was appointed by Weshington College, when he was removed by Jackson. Mr. Andrews was a man of much shifty. He had fluid many office of trust and enjoyed the entire confidence of his fellow city reas